MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 25th. JUNE 1806. Number 1081.

Government Advertisement.

WANTED for the Public service, 12,000 sets of Infantry BUFF ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals for supplying the above will be received un il the 10th. of July next, at the Military Board Office, in Fort St. George, where musters are ready for inspection.

By ORDER,
W. MORISON.
Dept. Sec. Military Board.

MIL. BOARD OFFICE, 16th. June, 1806

Sheriff's Sale.

THE HON'BLE BASIL COCHRANE,
Vers —NEBUCHADNEZZAR LEE & JOHN SHAW.

THE SHERIFF's SALE of 5 years unexpired Lease subject to the Monthly Rent of 125 Pagodas seized in the above Cause, is Postponed until Thursday next, the 26th Instant, at the Sheriff's Office between 12 and 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

J. W. MILLER, SHERIFF

Madras, 23d. June, 1806.

Advertisement.

MADEIRA WINE.

At per Pipe, - - - - *Pags.* 180
Ditto, - - - - - - - - - - 175
Ditto, - - - - - - - - - - 150

AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. Parry Neill, & Co.

Advertisement,

Madeira Wine,

At per Pipe, - - - - *Pags.* 230
Ditto, - - - - - - - - - - 180
Ditto, - - - - - - - - - - 150

AT THE GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Dalrymple & Greig.

Freight to Bengal.

THE SHIP
FUTTY KHAIR,
Captain JOHN BROWNE,

WILL sail for Calcutta, on or about the 1st. of July.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, or to Messrs. FRANCIS LAUTOUR and Co. at the Beach.

Freight or Passage to Colombo.

THE GOOD BRIG
TITUS,
CAPTAIN G. A. GOPFFERT,
BURTHEN 110 TONS, OR THEREABOUTS,

WILL sail for the above Port, on or about the 10th. July next.—Enquire of the Commander, at No. 13, Gaol Street, Black-town, or of Mr. JOSEPH MORAES, at Messrs. Lys, Satur and D'Monte's Office.

Madras, 24th. June, 1806.

Stolen or Strayed.

On the evening of the 22d. inst.

FROM a European Servant, on the [illegible] between the Houses [illegible] Mr. [illegible]lconer (the [illegible] Major Austins, a Black and Brown Tanned Terrier Bitch, Wire Hair, about three years old, and answers to the name of Chance.

A handsome Reward will be given on the Dog being returned to Mr. Eglan at the Exchange in the Fort—and should the Dog be found in possession of any one after [illegible] notice, they will be proceeded against according to Law.

For Sale.

By Miguel Keeracoose,

A YOUNG Capital Bay Arab Horse, about 5 years old, and 13 hands high, found free from vice.—Price 250 Pagodas.

For particulars enquire of MR. YOUNG, at Courier Office.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY J. BRANSON,
AT THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY
MR. FAWELL,
In Church Street, Fort St. George,
Tomorrow THURSDAY the 26th. and SATURDAY the 28th. Instant.
SALES TO COMMENCE EACH DAY,
AT TEN O'CLOCK,
THE REMAINS :
OF THE EXTENSIVE
INVESTMENTS
OF
Capt. Wm. EDMEADES,
AND
Captain Robert Barker.

COMPRISING, a general selection of Europe Articles, in high preservation, which will be put up in small lots for the accommodation of their respective Friends.

Catalogues are distributed.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY J. BRANSON,
ON THE PREMISES,
On the FIRST Day of July next Ensuing,
At 5 O'clock in the Afternoon.
If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.
A GARDEN HOUSE, &c.

MEASURING in Length from North to South on the East end, two hundred and twenty-two feet, on the West end, two hundred and sixteen feet in Breadth, from East to West, on the North side one hundred and ninety six feet, and on the South side two hundred and twelve feet: another piece of Ground, in Length from East to West one hundred and eighty-five feet, in Breadth from North to South on the East end fifty-three feet, and on the West end fifty-six feet; and also another piece of Ground in Length from North to South, on the East end fifty-six feet, on the West end seventy feet, in Breadth from East to West, on the North side twenty-seven feet.

The whole containing twenty three Grounds, and four hundred and nine square feet, and situated in Royapettah in the Village of St. Thome.

The greater part of the Ground has been raised above two feet, and the Soil from the various Cattle that has been constantly thereon is very rich.

There are a variety of Fruit and Cocoanut Trees.

There is a Dwelling House thereon, consisting of 1 Hall and 2 Rooms.

There is a Shed for Cattle, 150 feet in length, and 36 in width, and Out-houses.

The Premises may be viewed any day previous to the Sale, on application to JOHN BRANSON, or to Mr. SCRIVEN, at Royapettah.

There is a Company's Certificate for the same.

To be Sold,

At the Factory of Ingeram,

A LARGE, commodious, and new built dwelling HOUSE, consisting of two Halls, five apartments on each side, a front and back Verandah, with two Gardens,—and the whole surrounded by a brick Wall.

Also an extensive BLEACHING GREEN, with Mat Houses, Wells, and a large Godown, sufficient to hold six hundred Bales.

The above PREMISES to be disposed of on very moderate terms, entered upon immediately, & are well worth the attention of any mercantile GENTLEMAN, being a situation highly favourable for the supplying of Punjum Cloths, fine Long Cloths, Izaries &c. &c. the exportation of Salt, and various other Articles of Merchandize.

Particulars of Sale to be known of Messrs. COLT, BAKER, HART and Co. at Madras, or of Mr. NORMAN, at Ingeram.

Ingeram, 25th. April 1806.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE AND Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 27th. Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A HANDSOME Mahogany Bureau and Book Case—a do. do. Wardrobe—a set of Teak-wood Dining Tables in three parts—two Camphire wood Chests—a pair of Black-wood Side Boards—a dozen of Black-wood Arm Chairs—a Mahogany Wine Celleret, and two Piano Fortes.

ALSO,

Twenty Corges of Chintz—a few pieces of Bengal Table Cloths—ten dozen of ditto Towels—a few Jars of Raspberry and Currant Jellies—Forty dozens of Mustard—an invoice of Cutlery—Japanned Ware—Grocery—Seven Cases of good Coniac Brandy—a few pairs of Globe Lamps—Wine and Claret Glasses.

AND
SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES.

For Sale on Commission.

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
A FEW BASKETS OF
FRESH CAPE SEEDS,
At Four Pagodas per Basket.

For Sale on Commission,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
A FEW CHESTS OF
SODAR & SELTZER WATER,
Which will be Sold by Retail.

For Sale on Commission.

By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

A NEW and Choice Collection of MUSIC, received by the last Ships, containing Sonatas, Concerto's, &c; with accompaniments, Overtures, Opera's, long setts of Dances by Dale, &c. Also a few Overtures for the German Flute, or Violin.

For Private Sale,

BY JAS. RANKEN,
AT HIS COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,
D'Mello's Buildings,

HYSON Tea in Chests—Pearl Tea in ditto—Souchong Tea in Boxes of about 10lb. each, the above Teas are of the first quality, and for the convenience of the Settlement will be Sold each by the pound.

ALSO

Sugar Candy—Ginger and Citron—Sweetmeats—Pickles in Cases—Sauces of a Variety of sorts—Europe Bottled Vinegar in Pints, and Quarts—Pearl Barley in Cannisters.

BENGAL PROVISIONS in excellent Condition,

With a great Variety of other Articles.

For Private Sale,

BY JAS. RANKEN,
AT HIS COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,
D'Mello's Buildings,

CLARET of an excellent quality, and flavor—Real Holland's Gin in Cases, of 15 and 12 Bottles each—Coniac Brandy in 10 Gallon Kegs, and also in Cases, and in quart Bottles—a few pieces of very handsome Flowered Worked Bengal Muslins—Patna Table Linen, with Napkins, and Doyleys to match.

For Private Sale.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,
A HANDSOME ACTIVE DUN
SADDLE HORSE,
Price 250 Pagodas.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 26th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Looking and Hand Glasses, in Mahogany frames—a large Swing Glass, (broke),—and a few yards of superfine Scarlet Cloth, with Cloth for Lining, &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 25th. Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE of Red, Blue, Green, Yellow and Black Morocco Skins.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 26th. Instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
A ONE POLE TENT.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 30th. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,

AN Invoice, Consisting of Helved Hatchets Claw Hammers—Steel Compass Saws—Dovetail ditto—Sash ditto—Tenon ditto--Hand ditto--Steel Compasses—Fig Iron Squares--Brass Side Hinges—Brass Butt Hinges—Screws for ditto—Gimblets, &c.

Copper and Leather Powder Flasks—Double and Single Shot Beltr—Gun Rods—Turn Screws—Lock Brushes—Gun Lock Vices—Game Bags—Leather Dog Collars, Dog Chains—Fithing Rods—Fishing Tackle, &c. &c.

Advertisement.

MESSIEURS
Waddel, Inverarity Stevens & Jack,

BEG leave to inform the Settlement, that all GOODS SOLD by them on or after the *First day of July next,* will be FREE OF INTEREST FOR SIX MONTHS from the time of Sale.

CUSTOMERS choosing to discharge their BILLS sooner, or to pay Ready Money, will be allowed *discount* from the time of payment, to the end of Six Months, at the rate of *Twelve per cent.* per annum.

The same allowance will be made to those whose Bills may be sent for payment at an earlier period, or who may be required to pay for GOODS on delivery.

After Six Months from the time of Sale, all BILLS will bear Interest, at 12 *per cent. per annum.*

In these terms the wishes and convenience of the Public have been particularly attended to—It is absolutely necessary that the SALE OF GOODS after a reasonable Credit, should bear Interest, to meet the heavy Interest accumulating upon Purchases.

W. I. and Co. have made the term of Credit as liberal as they could possibly afford, and hope it will meet the approbation of their CUSTOMERS, and prevent all objections and disputes relative to Interest in future.

N. B. The like rate of Interest will be allowed on any Balances, that may remain from time to time in favor of Correspondents.

Madras 17th. June 1806.

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, 25th. June 1806.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wise, to perform the Medical Duties of Negapatam and Nagore, vice Spalding.

BENGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Robert Graham, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Furruckabad.
Mr. C. F. Ferguson, Collector of Tirhoot.
Mr. Charles Lloyd, Collector of Moradabad.

LETTERS from Point de Galle convey the pleasing information of the capture of the French Privateer *La Henriette*, by His Majesty's Ship Powerful, Captain Plampin, on the 13th. Instant, off the Friar's Hood.

On the preceding evening, the Henrietta and Bellona were in company, but being seperated in a squall, the Bellona in the night, chased her consort, who not being able to recognise her signals, made all sail from her,—and in the morning found herself close to the Powerful. The moment, however, that the Frenchman perceived his Majesty's Ship, he made sail, nor was it till near 6 P. M. that the *tri-coloured* Flag was struck to the Powerful.

CAPTAIN Plampin, we understand, is in possession of all the Henrietta's Journals, Orders, and Signals; from which, we have reason to hope, some beneficial consequences will ensue.

THE Ship Eliza, Captain Babcock, has arrived from Bombay. *Passengers*—John Hunter, Esq. Capt. Samuel Stevens—Doctor Morgan, and Mr. A. Erwing.

His Majesty's Ship SCEPTRE Capt. Bingham, and Sloop of War VICTOR Capt. Bell, have arrived in the roads since our last publication.

His Majesty's Sloop DASHER, Capt. Montagu, arrived at Bombay, on the 3d. instant.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head Quarters, Cawnpore, May 19, 1806.

THE Commander in Chief feels highly gratified in publishing to the Army the sentiments of the Governor General in Council, contained in the 4th. and 5th. paragraphs of the orders of Government, under date the 6th May, 1806, which affords to his Lordship the opportunity of recording his testimony of the meritorious conduct of all the Troops, employed in the field during the late war in India.

To the spirit of gallantry and zealous exertion manifested by the Officers, the bravery, discipline, and good conduct of the men, combining a prompt and cheerful performance of all the arduous services on which they were employed, the Commander in Chief ascribes the successful issue of the war; and to those causes does he therefore feel indebted for the honor conferred upon himself, by the approbation and thanks of the Supreme Government of Bengal.

The Commander in Chief does not limit his gratitude and applause to the Troops, which in the course of the war became placed under his personal command, but to all that were engaged in the field immediately, or remotely, in the support or co-operation of the general warfare, his thanks and praise are equally due, since all have been occasionally employed, and all have maintained the ascendency of our arms, and established their claim to the highest professional reputation.

The service of the Troops employed in Boondlekund in Rampoora, in Gohud, Gualior, in other remote and sickly situations, has been both arduous and severe, but in proportion to the severity of those trials, has the reputation of our Arms, and the character of the Troops been enhanced and confirmed, for all have been distinguished by their gallantry in action, and by their cheerful submission to the hardships and privations incident to the services on which they were employed.

To the troops which served under his Lordship's personal command during the late campaign, his thanks and approbation are however more particularly due, for their exemplary discipline and peculiar good conduct in the territories of foreign neutral States through which the Army passed, whereby the admiration and gratitude of the Rulers and Inhabitants of those States have been acquired, and the most favourable impressions of veneration, and respect for the principles of our Government, and the constitution of our armies, have been established in a manner that must prove highly beneficial to our Country, and truly gratifying to all who have been instrumental in exalting its reputation and character in this remote quarter of the globe.

FORT WILLIAM,—15th. May 1806.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in their General Letter to the Governor General in Council, of the 12th July 1805, have been pleased to confirm the General Orders of the Governor General in Council of the 4th. August 1803 declaring "Officers of Artillery "and Engineers when promoted to the rank of General Officers, to be eligible conformably to the existing regulations of the Honorable the Court of Directors to be employed on the General Staff"

The Honorable Court have also been pleased to approve that part of the General Orders of the 4th. August 1803, which states, that "the General principle "established by the public regulations of the Government, of the 5th of June 1797, which prohibit General Officers from performing Regimental duties, "and from conducting the details of their respective "Corps, is applicable equally to all General Officers in "every branch of the Service"

The Honorable Court in their General Letter above adverted to, have also stated that it is not their intention that Colonels of the Company's Service shall be promoted to the rank of Major General; independently of the operation of His Majesty's General Brevet Promotions.

In pursuance of the orders of the Court of Directors, in the 24th Paragraph of the General Letter of the 12th July 1805, the Table allowance now granted to Colonels of Regiments and of Battalions, and all allowances of that nature, are to be discontinued and abolished from and after the 30th. November next.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday last, the Lady of JOHN KING LANE Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chatterpore, on the 11th. Instant, Major Joseph Walker, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Ganjam, on the 11th. Instant, Lieutenant Montague Coane, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 3d. Dec. aged 38, the Right Honorable Lord Henry Murray.

The Hon. John Scott, eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, and Member for Boroughbridge.

The Margrave of Anspach. In 1791 he abdicated the government of his hereditary states in favour of the King of Prussia, and, having married the Countess Dowager of Craven, came to England, where he passed the remainder of his days. This Prince was born on the 24th of December 1736.

In the 67th year of his age, Henry Sampson Woodfall Esq. formerly an eminent Printer, and for nearly forty years Conductor of the newspaper called the Public Advertiser, in which the celebrated Letters of Junius were originally published.

At Quebec, General Hunter, Commander in Chief of the troops in both Canadas.

The Right Hon. Henry Beauchamp, eleventh Lord St. John, of Bletsoe. His Lordship dying without male issue, is succeeded in his title and estates by the Hon. St. Andrew St. John, Member in the last five successive Parliaments for the county of Bedford.

LONDON,—21st. January.

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED THIS DAY.

It was opened by commission in the absence of his Majesty; and the following speech was read in his Majesty's name, by the Lord Chancellor.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

In conformity to the authority given to us as Commissioners nominated by his Majesty, under the great seal, amongst other things to announce to you the cause of holding the present Parliament; His Majesty has particularly enjoined us to call your attention to the decisive success with which it has pleased PROVIDENCE to crown his Majesty's Navy, since the last meeting of Parliament. His Majesty's Fleets have eminently distinguished themselves by the activity and perseverance, with which they have pursued and attacked the different squadrons of the enemy, in which, every rencountre has been honorable to the British flag, and diminished the maritime force of the powers with whom his Majesty is at war.—But the Victory obtained over the combined French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar, has demonstrated more than any exploit recorded in the annals of the British Marine, the talents, the courage and enterprise of his Majesty's Naval officers, and the destruction of a very considerable portion of the enemy's naval force, has not only confirmed in the most distinguished manner the superiority of this country; but has most essentially contributed to the security of his Majesty's States.

His Majesty most sincerely regrets that the Triumph of that day should most unfortunately be clouded by the loss of the heroic Commander under whom it was obtained—he is persuaded that you will feel that this sorrowful but brilliant end to a continuity of glorious exploits, demands signal proofs of the lasting gratitude of this country, and that in consequence you will concur with eagerness, to put his Majesty in a condition, to attach to the honors conferred on the family of the late Lord Nelson, a testimony of National munificence which may transmit to the latest posterity, a recollection of his name and services, and the advantage of his great example. His Majesty has also directed us to inform you, that whilst thus the superiority of his arms by sea has been maintained and confirmed, that he hath neglected none of the means so liberally placed at his disposition to aid those of the principal powers of the Continent, who shewed themselves determined to resist the formidable and multiplied Usurpations of France. He has directed that the several Treaties that have been concluded with that view, may be laid before you, and although he cannot help deploring in the most lively manner that the events of the war have not been equal to his expectations, and attended with an unfavourable issue—notwithstanding his Majesty flatters himself that after having examined the measures that have been adopted, you will be convinced that nothing has been neglected in that respect, to second the efforts of our allies, and that they have been in strict principle as announced, and which Parliament had acknowledged as essential to the interest and security of the state, as well as the general security of the continent. It affords his Majesty a high consolation, in which he is persuaded you will take a part, that notwithstanding the Emperor of Germany found himself under the necessity of withdrawing from the war, his Majesty has received from his August Ally the Emperor of Russia, the strongest assurances of his unshaken adherence to that generous and enlightened policy, by which he has hitherto been guided; and his Majesty is assured that you will feel the advantage to be derived from a strict and intimate Alliance with that sovereign, whose councils and arms have been uniformly directed towards the tranquility and independence of Europe.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

His Majesty has desired us to lay before you an estimate of the expences of the year, and has desired us to inform you, that they have been formed according to the efforts that the actual situation of the country renders indispensible. His Majesty is assured that you will grant him such subsidies as after mature examination, you conceive the public wants demand. His most earnest desire is to contribute by every means in his power towards the relief of the new burthens his subjects are necessarily called upon to support, and with this view, he has ordered that the sum of one million sterling, making a part of the produce of the prizes taken from the powers with whom we are at war, and belonging to the crown, be applied to the public service of the year.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

His Majesty is fully convinced, that with whatever pride and confidence, the invariable success that has constantly distinguished his Majesty's arms during the present struggle may inspire—you will feel that the events of the war on the Continent which has unhappily added to the power and prodominant interest of France, demand a continuation of every possible precaution and vigilance. Under this persuasion, his Majesty relies on your invariable attention towards ameliorating the means which the bravery and discipline of our troops present, the zeal and loyalty of all description of our subjects, and the inexhaustible resources of this great and mighty Empire, to render it invincible at home and formidable abroad;—convinced that it is only by such efforts, that the war can be terminated, in a manner compatible with the security and independence of the country, and with the rank we hold amongst the nations of Europe.

The Earl of Essex made the usual motion for the address in the House of Peers, and Lord Francis Spencer, seconded by Mr. Ainslie, in the House of Commons.

PETERSBURGH,—10th. January.

THE COURT GAZETTE HAS PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

Head quarters of the combined AUSTRIAN *and* RUSSIAN *Army—Czeitsch in Moravia 3d. Dec.*

The combined army having advanced on the 1st. of December, as far as *Austerlitz*, the enemy took a position near Sekolnitz and Menitz, along the lakes. In consequence of which every necessary disposition was made for an attack.

On the 2d. in the morning all the columns were already advancing, and the battle commenced in a very warm and brisk manner, between the advanced guards, and soon became general throughout the whole line. The enemy then made a feint of an intention to force the left wing, but all at once attacked the centre with the greatest impetuosity, who were obliged to fall back. In the meantime, as their re-iterated attacks on the left wing proved unsuccessful, and their right wing being driven back, and menaced with being flanked; they could make little progress. It was late in the evening that the left wing was compelled to give way to superior numbers, the army who still continued in possession of Austerlitz, took up a position in front of that place.

The loss has not yet been exactly determined, but from the extreme *vivacity* of the fire, the re-iterated attacks, and charges of the cavalry, the loss on both sides must have been very considerable.

The combined army consisting of 85,000 men, this day took up a position near Czeitsch, in order to cross the Marsh in the environs of Goding, for the purpose of facilitating a supply of subsistance, and the junction of re-inforcements of every kind.

The corps under M. General Essen consisting of twelve thousand men, joined the army after the battle, in which the *Austrian* and *Russian* troops fought with the utmost bravery.

Extract of the News from Paris, dated 1st. Feb. The official Journal of the day contains the following Proclamation.

From my Imperial Camp at Schonbrunn, the 6th. Nivose year 14.

SOLDIERS,

For these last ten years I have done every thing in my power to save the King of Naples, whilst he has done every thing in his power to lose himself. After the battles of Dego, Mondovi, and Lodi, he could only offer to me a very feeble resistance. I confided in that Prince's words, and treated him with generosity. On the dissolution of the coalition at Marengo, the King of Naples, who was the first to commence that unjust war, abandoned at Luneville by his allies—remained without defence. He implored my clemency, and a second time I forgave him. It is only a few months since you were at the gates of Naples. I had then every legitimate reason to expect the treason then meditating, and to revenge the outrage committed against me. I was still once more generous. I acknowledged the neutrality of Naples, and ordered you to evacuate the Kingdom, and thus for the third time was the house of Naples restored and saved.

Shall we pardon them a fourth time? Shall we for a fourth time trust to a court without faith, without honor, and without reason? No! No! *the dynasty of Naples ceases to reign; her existence is incompatible with the repose of* EUROPE *and the honor of my Crown.* SOLDIERS, march, and precipitate into the waves (if they will await your arrival) these debilitated battalions of the Tyrants of the Ocean: Hold forth to the World, how we punish perjury. Hasten to inform me that all Italy is reduced under my laws, or those of my allies, and that the finest country in the universe, is delivered from the Yoke of the most perfidious of mankind; that the sacredness of treaties have been revenged, and that the *Manes of my brave Soldiers, Murdered in the ports of Sicily on their return from Egypt, after escaping the perils of shipwreck, of the deserts, and a hundred battles, are at last appeased.*

SOLDIERS, my brother will march at your head, he knows my projects, and is the depository of my authority, he possesses all my confidence, surround him with yours."

NAPOLEON.

Their Imperial and Royal Majesties arrived at Paris on the 27th. of January.

According to an accurate calculation, the King of Bavaria has acquired by the treaty of Presbourg, a territory of 597 square miles, a population of 880,000 souls, and 5,360,000 florins of revenue. The principality of Wurzbourg which His Majesty was obliged to cede, comprehends 97 square miles, 260,000 inhabitants, and 2,500,000 florins of revenue. So that there remains 500 square miles, 620,000 souls, and 2,860,000 florins.

The King of Wurtemberg has acquired by the same treaty a territory of 48½ square miles, 158,500 inhabitants, and from 6 to 700,000 florins of Revenue.

The acquisition of the Elector of Baden is forty-seven square miles 162,000 inhabitants, and 5 or 600,000 florins of revenue.

The part of the Duchy of Venice, Istria, Damatia and Albania, ceded by Austria and united to the Kingdom of Italy, comprehends 717 square miles, and 2,050,000 inhabitants.

The manner in which Madam Recamier has conducted herself since the failure of her husband has excited the general admiration of the Parisians. As soon as the derangement of his affairs were known, she not only immediately gave up her marriage settlement, but also made a sacrifice of her jewels, although those did not exceed the value of 500 louis. The only thing she seemed to regret in losing her fortune was being obliged to abandon six widows and fifteen orphans who received their only support from her benevolence. Her resignation, since the disaster to the House, has been much greater than that of her husband, and her tenderness and affection for him seems to have augmented with their misfortunes. Her Imperial Majesty wrote her a letter from Strasbourg full of kindness, in which that Princess administers every degree of consolation, at the same time offering her a distinguished and lucrative situation at court. Madam Recamier did not except of the offer, alledging as a motive of execuse for the refusal, that it was her duty to prefer a retreat, to a distinguished place at court, that she might dedicate the whole of her time in softening the painful situation of her husband.

BERLIN,—24th. January.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

His Majesty is convinced from his own proper observation, with what firmness and good will the greatest part of the army have supported the continual and painfull *marches* in this very severe season. As His Majesty has succeeded in maintaining Peace in a manner highly satisfactory, he embraces this occasion, when the greatest part of the troops are returned to garrison, to thank the army at large for the fidelity and attachment they have demonstrated, with a firm persuasion, that if war had broke out, they would have kept in their mind to render themselves worthy of the Prusian name, and to have supported the reputation of bravery they had acquired in the last war.

HANOVER,—1st. February.

M. le Compte de Schulenbourg, Prussian Minister of State, is hourly expected here, the Prussian troops will enter the Electorate about the 10th. of the month. All the English will be *reimbarked* before that period,

On the nights of the 30th. or 31st. a *Russian* Courier arrived here, with orders for the troops of that nation to prepare to return. They will march about the 5th. and will proceed through Heldeshiem.

The *Swedish* troops will also successively quit the environs of the Elbe, those who were at Lauenbourg are already gone off. His Majesty the King of Sweden will immediately set out from Boitzenbourg for Rostock, he will be followed by Comte Fersen, marshal of the Empire, Mr. Pierrpoint, the English minister has already taken his departure, and gone to Bremin. The Swedish magazines at Lunebourg, are to be sold.

BANKS OF THE MEIN,—6th. February.

Several of the German Gazettes, contain an article from Cassels of the 1st. instant, which confirms what has been already said relative to the changes likely to take place in the North of Germany.—The following is a copy of the paragraph.

"On the 29th. of last month, the corps of the Prussian army under the orders of His Serene Highness the Elector, received orders to return into quarters. The same orders have been issued to the other part of the army with the exception of thirty thousand men, destined for Hanover. Twenty five battalions of these latter troops are already on their march towards the Electorate. M. le Comte de Schalenbourg who is appointed to this mission, is arrived at Steldesheim, and will proceed immediately to

Hanover. Letters from Berlin give the following explanation relative to what actually concerns Pruffia and France, particularly what concerns *Hanover.* On the 15th. of December a *convention* was concluded between France and Pruffia on different objects. Pofterior to that act, a particular arrangement was made, in confequence of which all the country of Brunfwick-Lunebourg, is to be occupied by Pruffian troops. The Fortrefs of Hameln is to be evacuated by the French. The French may, in treating with England for a PEACE, propofe Hanover in compenfation, as a conquered country. They are to receive monthly the contributions they were accuftomed to do, during the time their troops occupied the Electorate."

VENICE,—22d. January.

On Sunday and Monday laft, there arrived here 2500 French troops. (The neceffary arrangements had been previoufly eftablifhed, between General Laurifton, and M. Le Marquis de Ghifiliore the Auftrian commiffary, for the evacuation of the city.) Thefe troops were landed at St. Marks, amidft the acclamations of the people.

M. Le General Miollis publifhed a Proclamation, announcing to the Venetians, that from that moment they were the children of Napoleon the Great. At the fame time he announced that in future the *Carnival* would be held as ufual in the time of the Venetians, and every perfon might be mafqued. This information caufed the higheft fatisfaction to the inhabitants. General Miollis called a meeting of the principal merchants of Venice, inviting them to explain their views and ideas on the means of reftoring the commerce, and re-eftablifhing the bank on a folid and permanent bafis. It is the intention of the Emperor to fpare no pains or expence to place Venice on its ancient fplendour.

A great number of fhips of war are to be conftructed in the Arfenal. Dalmatia will furnifh the wood for conftruction, as well as excellent failors.

THIRTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN GERMANY.

" BRUNN, 14th. DEC.—The deeds of valour which have exalted the Grand Army, afford matter for a collection of great intereft.

" Gen. Thibaut was dangeroufly wounded; four Ruffians fiezed him, and were carrying him off; fix wounded Frenchmen having perceived them, drove the Ruffians off, and feized the wounded General exclaiming, " it is an honor belonging to us alone to carry a wounded French General." A part of General Valhuburt's leg was carried away by a ball. Four foldiers approached to take him up; " Mind the order of the day," faid he to them, with a voice like thunder, ' and join your ranks; return victors, and carry me off after the battle is ended: if you are beaten, my life will only be a burthen. The lofs of this General is the only one we have to lament:—all the other wounded Generals are is a ftate of convalefcence.

" The lake upon which a numerous corps of Ruffians took refuge on the day the battle of Aufterlitz was fought, has been drained, forty pieces of cannon, and a number of bodies, have been found.

" Yefterday the Emperor received the deputation from the Mayors of Paris prefented by Prince Murat. The Mayor of the 7th. circle made a fpeech—the Emperor anfwered, ' That he faw the deputation with pleafure: and that, notwithftanding he received them in the palace of Maria Therefa, ftill the day when he fhould again find himfelf in the midft of his good Citizens of Paris, would be to him a real feftival. He faid he had an opportunity of a near view of the calamities of war, and that from the view which prefented itfelf, he was perfuaded that all the laws relative to the confcripts fhould be confidered as the moft wholefome and facred, unlefs they wifhed to witnefs the devaftation of their habitations.' He added, that he wifhed for peace, but fuch a peace as would fecure the welfare of the French Nation. His Majefty then informed the Deputies, of his intention to prefent the colours taken in the battle, on the Anniverfary of his Coronation, to the Cathedral of Paris, and that he meant to entruft thefe trophies in their hands, in order that they might be delivered to the Cardinal Archbifhop."

His Imperial Majefty has fent the following letter to the Cardinal Archbifhop:—

" MY FATHER,—We have taken from our enemies forty-five ftands of Colours on the Anniverfary of our coronation; that day, when the Holy Father, his Cardi- [illegible] and the whole of the French Clergy, offered up thei[illegible] the welfar[illegible] our government in the church of Not[illegible]

" We have refolved to depofit thefe colours in this church, as the cathedral of our good city of Paris. We have ordered thefe colours to be prefented to you, that they may be preferved in your metropolitan church.

It is alfo our intention, that the Anniverfary of our Coronation fhall, every year, be celebrated by the performance of a folemn act of devotion in our faid cathedral, in commemoration of the valour exhibited on that day, and of thofe who died for their country in that important action.

" This is to be followed by a thankfgiving to the God of Armies, for the Victory which he has been pleafed to give us; and as this letter has no other object in view, we pray God to take you in his holy keeping.—From our Palace at Brunn.

(Signed) " NAPOLEON."

Berlin, 9th. Jan.—Lord Harrowby had his audience of leave on the 7th. He received from the King a fuperb fnuff-box adorned with His Majefty's miniature.

LONDON,—6th. January.

On Monday laft, Admiral Villeneuve, and Twelve French officers taken in the Battle of Trafalgar, arrived at Reading, where government has permitted them to refide on their *parole.*

On the day when thanks were offered up to GOD, at Plymouth, on the occafion of the victory off Trafalgar, two Seamen belonging to the *Temeraire* entered the Church at the time. In the exhortation, the Parfon had pronounced the word *Victory*, two or three times in a very fhort fpace. On which the one feaman faid to the other, " dont let us ftay here, that fat man in the black Jacket is always talking about the *Victory*, & does not fay a word about the *Temeraire*, although fhe had the hardeft of the battle, and herfelf took two fhips of the enemy." They immediately left the Church in every high dudgeon.

A letter from Stockholm ftates that feveral of the firft perfonages in Sweden have been difmiffed from the offices of ftate which they held, in confequence of the reprefentations they had made to the King on the fubject of his prefent military meafures, in oppofition to France. It is added, that among others, the Minifter for Foreign Affairs, and M. de Liegat, Chancellor of State, have received orders to quit the kingdom. This ftatement, however, will probably prove an exaggeration of the fact.

It is officially announced in the American papers, that *Mr. Jefferson* will not ftand a candidate for re-election, in 1807—the Candidates who have already been named for the next Prefidential election are, the *Hon. James Maddifon*, the prefent Secretary of State, *Mr. J. Randolph*, the celebrated Manager of Impeachments, and the Hon. *Robert R. Livingfton*, late Minifter in France.

The Journal de Commerce contains the following abufe of *General Don:*—" General Don, who commands the Englifh troops debarked upon the banks of the Elbe, is the fame who accompanied the Duke of York in the Expedition to Holland, and deferved, what he efcaped, the treatment of a fpy. He introduced himfelf to Marfhal Brune as the bearer of an official charge, at the fame time that his pockets were filled with addreffes to the Batavian foldiers, encouraging them to revolt. This is the man who is to conquer Holland. He well knows the difficulty of it."

The Uncle of the Emprefs Jofephine, M. Tafchel, a native of Swifserland, is now at Paris. The Mother of the Emprefs, and her two nieces, Mefdames St. Catharine and Charlotte Andiffredy, have remained at Martinique.

A fubfcription has been opened for erecting a Naval Pillar in *Glafgow*, to the memory of *Lord Nelfon.*

The Greeks had a trite Proverb, refpecting " SHEARING THE LION,"—and we think the following " PRELIMINARIES;" as they appeared in a German Paper of the 21ft. of September *laft*, may be deemed a very pretty and inftructive MORAL to that antient aphorifm. We recommend them to be read immediately after BONAPARTE's *parting* Addrefs, to the Armed Burghers, and other Inhabitants of Vienna.

VIENNA, 21ft. September 1805.

PRELIMINARIES, as the terms, upon which *Auftria* and *Ruffia* will confent to enter into a Negociation with France:—

" France is to EVACUATE all Italy, Piedmont, Switzerland, and Holland, into which, as well as Germany, no French troops are, upon any pretext, to penetrate.

" The offenfive and defenfive Treaty between France and Spain, of 1796, is to be diffolved, and the latter kingdom, as well as Portugal, is to have its independence reftored.

" The left bank of the Rhine, and the Alps and Pyrenees, are to be the BOUNDARIES of the French Empire, which cannot, for the future, be paffed in time of Peace, without being confidered by the armed Neutrality as a declaration of war.

" The Powers forming the Armed Neutrality, and the future League of Pacification, are, befides Ruffia and Auftria, to confift of England, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden, Saxony, Naples, Sardinia, Lombardy, Etruria, Spain, and Portugal.

" Piedmont is to be RESTORED to the King of SARDINIA; Lombardy, with Parma and Placenza, are to be erected into an Independent Kingdom, in favour of the elder branch of the BOURBON Family.

" Upon thefe conditions all the Confederate Princes are to acknowledge BUONAPARTE as Emperor of the French, and England is to reftore Malta to the Order.

" Ruffia will evacuate the Seven Iflands, and, as well as the other States, refpect the independence and guarantee the integrity of the Turkifh Empire."

[London Chronicle.

Admiral Villeneuve, now a prifoner in this country, was taken laft war at Malta, when that place furroundered to Lieut. General Pigot. His was one of the two line of battle fhips that efcaped at the battle of the Nile, when they went down to Malta, but were afterwards both captured. Villeneuve remained the whole of the fiege in La Valette.

If private intelligence from Paris can be relied on, the marriage of *Jerome Bonaparte* has been annulled by the *Pope*, upon the grounds of minority, and the herefy of his Lady.

An Irifh Newfpaper lately obferved, that the Affizes at Tralee proved a *maiden* one, as there was only one man convicted of a *Rape.*

Portfmouth, 23d. Nov.—Governor Bligh arrived yefterday at the George Inn, to take his paffage to Botany Bay. The Woolwich, Capt. Beaufort, and *Belle Packet*, for Madras, and the Porpoife, Capt. Short, will now fail with the Mediterranean convoy, under charge of the Apollo frigate.

LORD GRENVILLE'S SPEECH.

THE Great Queftion of what it (and not improperly) called CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION, *will, we are affured from very high authority, be revived in the prefent Seffion of Parliament; we therefore do not hefitate to lay before our Readers, an accurate abridgement of* LORD GRENVILLE's *Speech, on the firft introduction of that important fubject.*

After ftating the various high offices in the country which had been filled by the late Chief Juftice Earl *Mansfield*, Lord *Stormont*, Earl of *Roffelyn*, Lord *Melville*, and the prefent Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Sir *A. Macdonald*, who, it was prefumed, had all received a Presbyterian education, his Lordfhip thus proceeded:—" I have feen every one of thefe enumerated offices fo filled, and yet I have never obferved, on the part of the perfons filling them, the leaft difpofition to change the form of the exifting Government.

It has been faid in this Houfe, that the confequence of entertaining the Petition of the Catholics would be, that you would have a Proteftant King in England, and a Popifh Judge in Ireland. It has alfo been faid, that, admitting it to be true that the Catholics cannot overturn the Eftablifhed Government, why are they fo pertinacioufly defirous of obtaining offices of public truft and confidence? I anfwer, that it is, becaufe there is no propofition of more force than this—that although between individual and individual, the argument does not apply, yet between nation and nation, or between a nation and an individual, it is not true that what the one gains, the other lofes. It is not true, with reference to this queftion, that what the fubject gains, the Government lofes.

Though the thing granted is of no value to you, it is of infinite advantage to thofe on whom it is beftowed. It is worth nothing to you to keep, but it is of the utmoft importance to them to acquire. Let me defire your Lordfhips to confider, what is the courfe of every liberal profeffion of life. Is any one at a lofs to know, how much importance the Student of Law derives from the exalted fituation of the Noble Lord on the Woolfack? Is there any man in the Navy, who does not look forward to the probable attainment of the rank, and honors, beftowed on a HOWE, or a NELSON? The condition of every man, who is a free inhabitant of this country, is exalted by the confideration, that there is no one who walks the ftreets, whatever his fituation may be, who, with the exception of thofe to whom thefe reftraints apply, may not arrive by induftry, talent, and perfeverance, to the higheft ranks in fociety.—To thefe who are fo excepted, we can never fay

——— *I pede faufto*
Grandia laturus fortunæ præmia.

It is this principle, which teaches the people of this country, to feel a fympathy in the dignities beftowed on thofe above them. They are fenfible, that however low their own condition may be, they are entitled to afpire to the fame advantages. But I fhould like to know, if a law was to pafs that the Students of the Middle Temple fhould be eligible to the office of Lord Chancellor, and that thofe of the Inner Temple fhould be excluded, whether their condition, and confequence would be the fame? Go into the Army, and the argument is precifely fimilar. Look at an equal number of Subalterns. To one it fhall be faid, fhew courage, difcipline, fteadinefs, every thing that can animate a foldier, yet there is one thing attached to your fituation, you never can rife to that rank in the Army, which will enable you to make yourfelf a name to pofterity; you never can obtain that which is the greateft incentive to the difplay of valour.

The lofs is not in the equal privation of an advantage, for it may happen that no Subaltern Officer may become a General, no Student become a Chancellor. The degradation confifts in the deprivation, and therefore this, which is little for you to give, is much for the Catholics to obtain. If your defire is, that there fhould exift an idea of equal law in Ireland, how can it exift fo long as the People fay, " It is not myfelf, but the Law, that impofes this difqualification; becaufe the Law fays I am a perfon whofe loyalty cannot be trufted." Then I afk you, what hope there is for a country whofe religious animofities are thus excited.

The memory of former contefts can never be extinguifhed, fo long as you continue a degrading fyftem of exclufion, pointed at one clafs of fubjects. Thefe my Lords, are the reafons why I wifh you to give way. I am perfectly perfuaded, that, trifling as the privation appears in your eyes, it is not inconfiderable in theirs. I conceive, that not a little advantage would refult in this and other Parliaments, from having Reprefentatives known to be of their own perfuafion. If they had fuch perfons to reprefent them, however few they might be, they would feel, that whatever their complaints were, whether real or unfounded, they would be attended to. They would feel more confidence, than when they are told, that you have fhut your doors againft every perfon of their community, and that you will not fuffer any perfon of their defcription to enter the threfhold of the Legiflature, becaufe he holds religious opinions injurious to the fafety of the State.

What other conclufions can they draw, [illegible] that their religious and civil opinions are deem ed injurious to the State? And if they fee[illegible] that they are fo diftrufted by you, what can follow but fufpicion and diftruft on their fide alfo? This, my Lords, is the great, and leading principle, which actuated my mind in the refolution to fubmit thefe obfervations to your better judgment; and it will ever be my happinefs to reflect on the attention with which you have heard me. The object of the motion I mean to conclude with, is that which muft be the object of every man who hears me, of every good citizen—the uniting, and knitting together the hearts, and minds of all defcriptions of men—that for which you daily entreat a bleffing from Heaven on your councils! It is in that perfuafion I afk of you no immediate, or fpecific grant, becaufe I am not prepared to fay what other meafures, healing and falutary, ought to accompany the adoption of my motion.

Many there are, but this is not the moft fit occafion for ftating them; all I now afk of you is, not to fhut your eyes, but to go into a Committee, to confider that which never has been confidered as one united fubject in Parliament, I mean the *ftate, and condition* of IRELAND, the leading feature of which is the religious reftrictions of [illegible] people. It has long been my wifh, to have an opportunity of ftating their grievances to your Lordfhips. When I found that the People of Ireland grew impatient at your neglect—when I found that no ftep was taken to redeem the pledge given them by the Union, I was decidedly of opinion, that all the beft interefts of the Britifh Empire required that the fubject fhou'd be brought into difcuffion.

It was their defire it fhould now be brought forward. I think the feafon highly favourable. There is every motive for endeavouring to preferve that neceffary part of the Empire: you are called upon by every principle of felf defence, to clofe your ranks, and unite your whole force in order to oppofe an enemy, whofe power you have fo much reafon to contemplate with awe. There is this further argument in favour of the queftion—that it is not called for by tumult, but by the good conduct of the Catholics. I was not forry for the opportunity of ftating my own fentiments. I felt honored by being defired to put myfelf forward, and I only can add, that I fhould feel happy if, in the manner of difcharging my duty towards them, I have done their caufe no prejudice."

A precedent for the offence, and the profecution of Lord *Melville*, may be found, fo far back as the year 1680. One of the articles of impeachment againft *Sir Edwd. Seymour*, exhibited by *Sir Gilbert Gerrard*, on the 20th. of November, 1680, was, " That he being Treafurer of the Navy, did, contrary to law and the duty of his office, lend the fum of 90,000l. (parcel of the fum raifed and appropriated for building fhips) towards the fupport and continuance of the Army, contrary to the direction of the Act, which enacts, that the fums to be raifed fhould be applied to the building and rigging of fhips, and to no other ufe or purpofe whatfoever." The impeachment of *Sir Edward Seymour* abated by the diffolution of *Charles* II.'s laft Parliament.

The *Parifian* writers now compofe their articles upon *drefs* with as much elaboration as was formerly beftowed upon political fpeeches and effays. They are fometimes refined, fometimes voluptuous, fometimes picturefque, and occafionally even metaphyfical. One of their productions fays—" To appear always new, an *Elegante* feldom difplays her entire perfon. In the morning the night-cap hides her forehead, her fine eye & half of her nofe. In the promenade, at midday, her gleaner's hat, *(chapeau de glaneuse)* covers an entire fide of her figure, fo that, in looking a fine woman full in the face, you fee only her profile. It is only at night, and, in the fplendid circle of the ball-room, amidft the light of alabafter vafes, that the *voluptuous* coquette dreffes her head *a l' Etrufque*, and difplays all her charms without referve."

The new mode of reefing, now generally adopting through the Navy, promifes to be attended with incalculable advantages. By this plan, the main-fail of a firft-rate fhip is reefed by *two men* on the yard, with more facility than when forty were employed to effect it.

SEMLIN, *28th. October*—The Chriftian infurgents in Servia have begun again to take poffeffion of the advantageous pofts which they occupied laft fummer near Belgrade, in Mount Pavalla. All the unarmed Chriftians of the villages in the environs of Belgrade, as alfo their wives and children, have abandoned their habitation, and joined their armed countrymen, to place themfelves under their protection, in the fecure places, a caution which appears to them the more neceffary, as they have learned that the Turks defigned to make a fally from Belgrade on all the *unmarried* inhabitants. The greateft confufion prevails in Belgrade, which is daily increafed by the fcarcity of provifions. The infurgents may expect at the beginning of the campaign to have for their enemies not only the garrifon of Belgrade, but Bekir Pafha and Mafs Aga, the former at the head of 7000 men, and the other at the head of 2000. They are in confequence taking pofitions to defend themfelves againft thefe forces, or any others that may attack them.

OBJECT OF THE WAR.

FROM THE MORNING POST.

EVERY body aſks, What is the object of the War? On the authority of ALDERMAN CURTIS, we anſwer,

Firſt, The opening of the Scheldt;
Then, The annexation of Belgium;
Then, For Religion and ſocial order;
Then, Jacobiniſm;
Then, For the deliverance of Europe;
Then, For a ſolid ſyſtem of Finance;
Then, For the Houſe of Bourbon;
Then, To put Bonaparte's Government to the teſt;

And, *all along*, to preſerve thoſe Miniſters in power who began it.

CAPTAIN WOODRIFFE.

In conſequence of the ſkill and bravery exhibited by Captain Woodriffe, of his Majeſty's ſhip Calcutta (through whoſe perſeverance the convoy under his protection has been preſerved from the hands of the enemy), the Owners and Underwriters on the ſhip and cargo of the Indus have propoſed a ſubſcription of 2l. per cent. upon the ſums inſured, to be preſented to that excellent Officer, the Officers acting under him, and Crew, as a ſmall token of their gratitude for the ſervice he has ſo ably and honourably rendered them on the occaſion. It is not eaſy to diſcover in a moment the ſum inſured, but admitting it to be 200,000l. (and it cannot be leſs,) the ſum to be preſented to them will be 4000l.

London, Jan. 14.—The Admiralty on Saturday received diſpatches from the Commandant of Plymouth, which are ſaid to announce the eſcape of another ſquadron from Breſt, between the 15th. and 20th. December.

The King of Sweden yeſterday left Luneberg with his head quarters—the greater part of the Swediſh troops who are in this laſt city, are alſo to repaſs the Elbe.

The manſion of the Earl of Powis, in Berkeley-ſquare, has been purchaſed for the Marquis of Welleſley's family.

Copenhagen Dec. 7.—The Royal Family, the capital, and all the kingdom, are plunged in the deepeſt diſtreſs by the Death of his Royal Highneſs, the Prince of Denmark.

His Royal Highneſs had only kept his bed for a few days, and there was little expectation of this death. The nature of this complaint is not yet known.—Nothing was more unhappy than the death of ſo accompliſhed a Prince at this moment.

St. Peterſburgh, Dec. 22.—Yeſterday at five in the morning, our beloved Sovereign returned in good health, to the great joy of this capital, being met by the joyful acclamations of the inhabitants of all ranks. We were the day before yeſterday, apprized by the publication of the following article in the Court Gazette.

"The exhauſted powers, of the Court of Vienna, the misfortunes it has ſuſtained, together with a want of proviſions, have compelled the Roman Emperor, notwithſtanding the ſtrong and vigorous ſupport he has experienced from the Ruſſian troops, to conclude a convention with France, to which alſo a Peace muſt ſoon ſucceed. His Imperial Majeſty, having come to his aſſiſtance as an Ally, had no other object in view than his defence, and the averting of thoſe dangers which threatened his Empire—and ſince his Majeſty the Emperor, under the preſent circumſtances, has deemed the preſence of the Ruſſian troops no longer neceſſary in Auſtria, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order them to leave Auſtria, and to return to Ruſſia. The relation of the hoſtile operations, to the period of their ceſſation, will be publiſhed in a ſhort time."

Ratiſbon, Jan. 15.—The Baron de Bildt on the 13th. January communicated to the Diet a Note, on the part of this Swediſh Majeſty ſaying that the illegal ſteps in which ſeveral members of the Germanic Body indulge themſelves, in violation of the Conſtitution which they had ſworn to obſerve, are contrary to all the principles of honor and virtue; that his Majeſty had long ſeen with regret the little attention paid to the Conſtitution; That this was a time in which he who ſhould ſpeak the language of truth would not be liſtened to—that therefore his Majeſty would take no ſhare in the proceedings of the Diet, while uſurpation and ſelfiſhneſs alone influenced its deciſions.

Dover, 2d. Nov.—We learn, that the French flotilla are out in very great numbers, and that there are, without the boats, about 40 large gun brigs moored in a ſemicircle. On the ſhore are three very heavy batteries, one on each ſide, and one which commands the centre. The whole of the flotilla is moored in front of the harbour; our ſhips are likewiſe moored a conſiderable diſtance without, formed in three diviſions.

MORAVIA.—6th. December.

The Ruſſian army, after the bloody battle of Auſterlitz, commenced its retrogade march into Ruſſia in ſuch order, that the French could not get at them. Being joined by the corps under general Von Eſſen, they were full as ſtrong as before the battle, and would have attacked the French again, whoſe loſs was by far the greater, if the Emperor Alexander had not been informed that the Emperor of Germany had conclude an armiſtice. His Imperial Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia has not taken the leaſt part in any of the negociations, and the the treaty of the armiſtice. The French adjutant Savary, who arrived in the head quarters of the Ruſſians, was therefore not admitted to the Emperor Alexander, to announce the armiſtice, but was obliged to return without having executed his miſſion.

MUNICH,—14th. January.

The ceremony of yeſterday was of the moſt ſtriking nature—At one o'clock in the afternoon the Nobility and all foreigners of diſtinction, who are here, aſſembled in the great gallery of the Caſtle, whilſt the two Courts took their places in the hall in the front of the gallery—His Excellency the Secretary of State then read the preamble to the Contract of Marriage, between Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, and Princeſs Auguſta of Bavaria, the Cantract was ſigned by their Majeſties the Emperor and Empreſs, the King and Queen, the Bridegroom and Bride; the Prince Royal of Bavaria, and Prince Murat, and it was witneſſed by all the State Officers of both Courts.

The Secretary of State next drew up the Civil Act which was ſigned by the ſame perſons as the contract. Then His Electoral Highneſs the Arch Chancellor attended by his Clergy was introduced into the gallery and placed himſelf oppoſite the Court—H. E. H. bleſſed the Rings and delivered them to the bride and bridegroom with the uſual ceremonies of betrothment.

In the abovementioned Acts the Viceroy of Italy is named *Eugene Napoleon of France*. He is recognized as the Emperor's ſon, and he is ſtiled Imperial Highneſs.

It is aſſerted that the Dutchies of Parma and Placenti are granted to him in perpetual ſovereignty, and that the Proviſion made for our Princeſs Royal is ſplendid, and in all reſpects conformable to the benevolent ſentiment of His Majeſty the Emperor.

MUNICH,—15th. January, 1806.

The event of yeſterday will be for ever memorable in the annals of our country—In the afternoon the four diviſions of the citizens with their muſic ſtationed themſelves in front of the Palace, the Imperial guards, and thoſe of the King occupied all the avenues—At ſeven in the evening, the report of Cannon and the ringing of all the town bells gave notice the Ceremony was going to begin—Their Majeſties the Emperor Napoleon, and the Empreſs Joſephine, and that Majeſties the King and Queen came with the auguſt Bridegroom and Bride to the Royal Chapel—The proceſſion thither was moſt brilliant—The Emperor wore a Spaniſh Dreſs, Prince Eugene was in a white uniform.—Their Imperial Majeſties conducted the young Princeſs to the Altar, and our King conducted the Prince Viceroy.—His Electoral Highneſs the Arch chancellor aſſiſted by his metropolitan Clergy performed the Marriage ceremony.

MILAN—December 1ſt.

We have juſt received the news of an Anglo-Ruſſian ſquadron and 12 veſſels of war, with a number of tranſports, having debarked at Naples a force of 14 or 15,000 men. As ſoon as this was known, the French Miniſter had the Arms of France removed from over the door of his hotel, and, having demanded his paſſport, departed for Rome.

The following Royal Decree was immediately publiſhed at Naples.

"The arrival of the Anglo-Ruſſian ſquadron having cauſed much diſpleaſure to his Sicilian Majeſty, inaſmuch as it has occaſioned the departure of the French Miniſter, and, moreover, as it may be of ſome impediment to the French Commerce, as well as to that of the Kingdoms of Italy and Liguria, the Swiſs, and other Allies of the French Empire; his Sicilian Majeſty has commanded me to declare, and by this inſtrument I do declare, that, whatever may be the conſequence of this event, the perſons and properties of the ſubjects of the French Emperor and of his Italian, Ligurian, Batavian, Swiſs, & other Allies, ſhall be under the protection of his Majeſty's Government; and that their commerce ſhall be continued in every reſpect the ſame as if the French Miniſter were ſtill reſident in Naples.—To avoid every diſpute, his Sicilian Majeſty explains that this protection is not to extend beyond the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily.

The remonſtrances made by the American States to the Government of Spain, reſpecting the detention of American veſſels and the obſtruction of their trade, have produced the deſired effect. Spain, feeling the neceſſity of peace with the United States, has made the moſt abject conceſſions; and all idea of a rupture between the two countries has entirely ſubſided. A communication to this effect has reached Mr. Munro, the Ambaſſador from the United States of America in London.

GIBRALTER,—18th. January.

Upwards of a hundred of our gallant Seamen have periſhed, during the gale of wind after the action of Trafalgar, in their generous efforts to ſave the priſoners out of the different prizes. To record the numerous and ſingular exertions that were made on this occaſion, by all the ſhips of the Fleet, would far exceed the limits preſcribed to us; we cannot, however, paſs over in ſilence the heroic conduct of *Captain Malcolm* and his ſhip's Company, in the *Donnegal*, who, at the imminent hazard of being totally loſt, reſcued hundreds of the enemy from a watery grave.

Two inſtances of the noble humanity, ſhewn by this ſhips crew we ſhall mention. During the violence of the gale, when ſhe was riding at anchor near the *Berwick*, then in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, ſome of the French priſoners, on board of the prize, in a fit of madneſs, or deſperation, cut the cables of the Berwick, by which means ſhe immediately drove towards the dangerous ſhoals of St. Lucar, then to leeward, where there was hardly a chance of a man being ſaved. In this trying ſituation Captain Malcolm, without heſitation, ordered the cables of the Donnegal to be inſtantly cut, and ſtood after the Berwick, to which he deſpatched his boats, with orders firſt to ſave all the wounded Frenchmen, before they brought off any of the Engliſh, which order was moſt punctually complied with; the Engliſh were next removed, but, before the boats could return, the Berwick ſtruck upon the ſhoals, and every ſoul on board periſhed to the number of three hundred. The Donnegal with great difficulty weathered the ſhoals, and eſcaped a ſimilar fate.

The wounded Frenchmen, which were thus ſaved, were ſupplied with the cots and bedding which had been prepared for our own ſick and wounded; and, after being treated with every kindneſs, and mark of attention, they were ſent into Cadiz by a flag of Truce, with all the cots and bedding in which they had been placed, that they might ſuffer as little pain or inconvenience as poſſible in their removal.

The other inſtance, we ſhall notice, was as follows: On the 26th. of October, whilſt the Donnegal was at anchor off Cadiz, in a violent gale of wind, with upwards of 600 priſoners then on deck, an unfortunate Spaniſh priſoner fell overboard. Notwithſtanding the ſea was then running ſo high, that they had not ventured to hoiſt out a boat for twelve hours before, two ſeamen, belonging to the Donnegal, immediately jumped overboard to ſave his life, to the admiration of the Spaniards, who were loſt in aſtoniſhment at ſo daring an act. The poor man however ſunk and was drowned, juſt as one of the Engliſh ſeamen had nearly got hold of him; a boat was immediately lowered, and fortunately the two gallant fellows were got on board ſafe again, whoſe names we here record with pleaſure.—John Thompſon, Captain of the Forecaſtle, being the one who firſt jumped overboard, and John Carter, Quarter Gunner, was the man who followed him.

SIR ROBERT CALDER.

We have riſen in a great degree to our naval preeminence by the conviction that no enterpriſe is too difficult, that nothing is impoſſible to our gallant ſailors, we are almoſt tempted, therefore, to think that *Sir Robert Calder* ſhould have riſked a battle at any rate.—The feeling of the Roman father was a moſt noble one—

VALERIA—Till forc'd at laſt to ſave himſelf by flight.
HORATIUS—By flight?
VALERIA—What could he do, my Lord, when three oppoſed him?
HORATIUS—HE MIGHT HAVE DIED!'

When his defence was read, he was much affected. On the ſtatement that he had ſerved forty-ſix years, he ſaid:—"*forty ſeven*," and tears fell down his cheeks, tears that could not diſgrace him, as no doubt they flowed from a wounded heart, mixed with ſome indignation at what to him ſeemed injuſtice in his country. When he heard the ſentence, he was affected in a very ſtrong manner, and withdrew without ſaying a word. It may be ſome conſolation to him that the audience ſympathiſed in his feelings. After ſtaying a ſhort time in his cabin he paſſed to his barge. The ſpectators ſtood uncovered. He had reigained his fortitude & bowed with much attention and regard for the diſintereſted feeling of the ſpectators. He was accompanied in his barge by Admiral Stirling, and many friends. The next morning Admiral Montagu, Sir Chas. Saxton, the Mayor, Sir John Carter, other Aldermen, and many diſtinguiſhed perſons waited on him.

ROBBERY.

ON the 22d. Inſt. between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, the houſe of ZACARIAH POLACK, in Stringer's Street, Blacktown, was broke open, and therefrom Stolen many Articles, amongſt which was a *Government Bank Note*, No. 3336, dated 1ſt. Feb. 1806,—alſo, a *Silver Watch*, with common Gilt hands,—Maker's name, Wm. Gregory, Dublin, No. 6030; any perſon who can give information of the ſaid Watch or Note, or if either of them are offered for Sale, or Note to be cashed,—it is requeſted they may be Stopped, and notice given to His Majeſty's Juſtices, or to Z. Polack.—A Reward will be given if required.

Advertiſement.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in a cauſe wherein ADRIAN D' FRIES and others are Complainants, and THOMAS CHASE and others are Defendants, there will be expoſed for ſale by public Auction, on Saturday the twelfth day of July next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, under the direction of WALTER GRANT Eſq. the Maſter in Equity of the ſaid Court, at his Office in the Fort, the following property, in mortgage to the Complainants—viz.

One ſtring of Large and Valuable PEARLS, quite perfect; containing ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN in number, and weighing together about one thouſand Chow's or 1936 Carats, formerly belonging to the late Nabob Wallajah of the Carnatic.

The Conditions of Sale, will be made known at the time of Sale, and in the mean time the Pearls may be ſeen at the MASTER'S OFFICE in the Fort, every Thurſday previous to the Sale, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, and on any other day at the Office of MESSRS. D' FRIES, in the Black Town.—And further particulars may be known at the Maſter's Office; or at the Offices of Mr. ORME, and Mr. NEALE, in the Fort.

Advertiſement.

PROBATE of the laſt Will and Teſtament of SIR ECCLES NIXON, KT. a Major General in the Eaſt India Service, deceaſed; having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to JOHN KENWORTHY, and FREDERIC GAHAGAN, ESQUIRES, two of the Executors in India, therein named—All perſons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property of the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted forthwith to ſtate their claims, pay their debts, or deliver over the property to the ſaid Executors, or to TERENCE GAHAGAN, ESQUIRE, M. D. the conſtituted Attorney of the ſaid FREDERIC GAHAGAN.

Madras, 5th. June 1806.

Advertiſement.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration of the Eſtate and Effects of CHARLES K. JENKINS, late Paymaſter of His Majeſty's 12th. Regiment of foot, deceaſed, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Eſq. as Regiſter of the ſaid Supreme Court, purſuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. Years of his preſent Majeſty, Chapter 79th. Section 21ſt.—All Perſons having claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make them known to the ſaid Adminiſtrator, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 17th. June, 1806

Advertiſement.

PPOBATE of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ALEXANDER STRACHAN, ESQ. late a Lieutenant Colonel in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, deceaſed, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature of Madras, to Major Gen. DUGALD CAMPBELL and GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, ESQ. two of the Executors therein named, it is hereby requeſted that all Perſons having any claims on the Eſtate of the deceaſed, and all Perſons being indebted thereto, or holding Property thereof, will ſtate their claims, pay their debts and deliver up the property, to Meſſrs. FRANCIS LAUTOUR and Co. who are authoriſed to ſettle all accounts relating to the ſaid Eſtate.

Advertiſement.

PROBATE of the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE PHILLIPS, Eſquire, late a Major in the Service of the Honorable Eaſt India Company, deceaſed, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Madras, to CAPTAIN JOSEPH DICKSON, SIMON HEWARD Eſquire, and LIEUTENANT THOMAS WREN, EXECUTORS therein named;—it is hereby requeſted, that all Perſons having claims on the ſaid Eſtate of the deceaſed, and all Perſons being indebted thereto, or holding Property thereof, will ſtate their Claims, pay their Debts. and deliver over the Property, to Meſſrs, FRANCIS LAUTOUR and Co. who are authoriſed by the above mentioned Executors, to ſettle all Accounts relative to the ſaid Eſtate.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, IN POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY.